The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,007.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs.	88 0
including postage..... „	72 0
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First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LAWSON—August 23rd, at the Retreat, Mazagon, the wife of Mr. Henry W. G Lawson, of a daughter.

WALLER—August 19th, at Poona, the wife of Mr. R. W. Waller, of a son.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay.....	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	2 16	„ Bimlipatam	4 18
„ Cochin	5 19	„ Vizagapatam	5 18
„ Tuticorin.....	29 29	„ Coconada	8 25
„ Colombo.....	30 —	„ Madras 10	23
„ Galle 7	—	„ Pondicherry ...	—
„ Negapatam	24 —	„ Negapatam	11 24
„ Pondicherry ..	— —	„ Galle 13	—
„ Madras.....15	27 —	„ Colombo	27
„ Coconada.....	27 29	„ Tuticorin.....	29
„ Vizagapatam ..18	30 —	„ Cochin.....16	29
„ Bimlipatam.....18	30 —	„ Carwar.....	19 2
Arrive Calcutta 20	3 —	Arrive Bombay . 29	4

The Steam Ship "SATARA," 1,250 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Bayis, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st September, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Down.
Leave Bombay	Leave Bussorah .....
„ Kurrachee	„ Fao.....
„ Guadur	„ Bushire .....
„ Muscat	„ Linga.....
„ B. Abbas	„ B. Abbas .....
„ Linga	„ Muscat .....
„ Bushire	„ Guadur .....
„ Fao	„ Kurrachee .....
Arrive Bussorah	Leave Bombay .....

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 890 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 31st August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FOR ENGLAND VIA THE CAPE.

THE first-class full-powered Steam Ship "PERÚVIAN," 2,500 tons, 300 Horse Power, Henry Lamby, Commander, will be despatched, with Passengers only, on or about the 1st September, for Liverpool, calling at Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, to land and receive Passengers for the Cape.

This magnificent Steam Ship, so well known in the American passenger trade, offers a most favourable opportunity to those proceeding to England at this season of the year, and her passenger accommodation will be found all that could be desired. For terms of passage apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

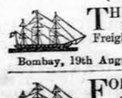
FOR LONDON.

THE A1 composite built Clipper Ship "DILAWUR," 1,306 tons Register, James H. Baillie, Commander. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 30th July 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

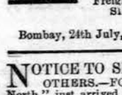
FOR MAURITIUS.

(With quick despatch)



THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.



FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ex Ship "Star of the North," just arrived from Sydney.—Kangaroo Brand—29 Tierces, containing 304 lbs. each, PRIME MESS BEEF, in excellent order. Apply to

Bombay 14th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, on board the Ship "TIRRELL," about 5,000 Pressed Bales of HAY, in Gunney Cloth, forming portion of the Abyssinia Stores supplied here by the Commissariat Department.

For further particulars apply to Captain MORGAN on board, or to the undersigned, ship laying off Borce Bunder.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, on board the Ship *Egeria*, about 4,000 Pressed Bales of HAY, forming portion of the Abyssinian Stores, supplied here by the Commissariat Department.

For further particulars apply to CAPTAIN BURNS on board.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PENDRAGON," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Pendragon."

Bombay, 20th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF BERLIN," from Glasgow, are requested to call at the Boats' Jetty immediately on their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Taylor will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co.,
Agents Ship "City of Berlin."

Bombay, 22nd August 1868.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATEK,
McCABE
JNO JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the publicto inspect the genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, for a Mercantile Firm, an experienced NATIVE or EURASIAN CORRESPONDENT CLERK: must have a good knowledge of English and write a good legible hand. Apply with testimonials to "J. B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June, 1868.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued.

SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 505/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June, 1868.

CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTANTS,

(MacDougall's Patent).

A large Shipment of the above just landed by the

SOLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS, TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED.

NO COMMANDER

Should put to Sea without a full supply of these Preparations They are supplied by order to every Ship in

HER MAJESTY'S NAVY,

and are extensively used by the authorities of HOSPITALS, JAILS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS of every description.

	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
MacDOUGALL'S PATENT POWDER, Cash on delivery. Credit FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF DISINFECTION.		
In Bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, per cwt.	10 0	12 0
In Casks of 200 lbs., each	20 0	24 0
In Bottles with dredger tops, each.....	0 8	0 10
In Packets of 1 lb. each.....	0 4	0 5
In Packets of 4 lbs., each.....	0 12	1 0
In Dredgers for above to contain about 1lb., each	1 0	1 4
MacDOUGALL'S PATENT DISINFECTING FLUID, for dilution with water and use where the Powder is inapplicable.		
In quart Bottles, each.....	0 12	1 0
„ „ „ per dozen	8 0	10 0
In Gallon Jars (Jars extra) per gallon.....	4 0	5 0
MacDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID (FOR SEWAGE PURPOSES) in casks of 30 to 60 gallons each, (casks extra) per gallon.....	1 8	2
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID (No. 4 WHITE).		
In Jars or Gallons each, and casks of 50 to 66 Gallons (casks or jars extra) per Gallon	4 0	5 0
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS, for cleansing and disinfecting purposes and destruction of parasitic insects.		
Dark quality in Canisters of 5 lbs., each...	1 12	2 0
White quality „ per lb...	0 8	0 10
Hard Yellow (a capital bath Soap in Skin disease) per bar of about 4 lbs.....	1 12	2 0
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID TOILET SOAPS (WHITE).		
In small bars, each	0 12	1 0
In Tablets, each	0 7	0 8
In boxes of 3 tablets, each.....	1 4	1 8
MacDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT, for cure of skin disease, &c. &c., in Animals, 1 lb. Jars, each	1 0	1 4

N.B.—SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

BATH SOAP,

(MacDougall's Patent)

By its preservative action on the skin relieves from the

PRICKLY HEAT,
ITCHING, and IRRITATION,
ERUPTIONS and PIMPLES,

Commonly resulting from excessive action of the skin in tropical climates. It is entirely innocuous, and in no degree repellant, therefore perfectly safe even for infants.

	Cash	Credit.
In Bars	1-12	2-0
Do.	0-12	1-0
In Boxes of 3 tablets.	1- 4	1-8
In tablets each, ...	0- 7	0-3

OBSERVE!

The Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents are TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Superfine Billiard Cloth (full-sized) for table, and cushions and pockets, in tin case	120 0	135 0
Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with best India-rubber, and covered with superfine cloth	350 0	400 0
Six-light Central Revolving Billiard Table Lamp, with pankah protector, wire guards, and sliding rods, with extra shades, &c., in strong case.....	450 0	500 0
Superior Billiard Cues, with and without ivory tips, from.....	8 0 to	12 0
Billiard Balls (real African Ivory) 1¾ in.	20 0	22 8
Do. Do. 2 inch.	22 8	25 0
Do. Do. 2 1/16 „	25 0	28 0
Do. Do. 2⅛ „	29 0	32 0
Do. Do. 2 3/16 „	36 0	40 0
Do. Do. 2¼ „	42 0	48 0
Pool Balls..... from	80 0 to	200 0
Bagatelle do. .....from	10 0 to	20 0
Pool Marking Boards.....	45 0	50 0
Billiard Roller Marking Boards	7 0	8 0
Boxes for Pool Balls	18 0	20 0
Pool Baskets	7 0	8 0
Pyramid Frames.....	5 0	6 0
Billiard Rules, Pool do., Pyramid do. from	10 0 to	18 0
Pool Receivers		
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table, 5 feet in length, complete with Cues and Balls	325 0	350 0
Best French Cue Tips .....per dozen	1 0	1 4
Liquid Cement ..... per bottle	1 8	2 0
Chalk ..... per dozen	2 8	3 4
Stick Cement .....per stick.	0 4	0 6

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

Tenders to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS, &c.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent will be required on the tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Light Houses, Signal Stations, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments as required by the indenting officers.

Estimated Schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned. But the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of tenders and other information can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 10th August 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
„ Bird's-eye „	Persian „
„ Cut Cavendish „	Latakiah „
„ Returns Tobacco „	Oronoko „
York River „	Imperial „
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO. PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF THE EXHIBITION 1862.

Of the Chronograph by which the Derby is Timed And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.

And Gainer of Prize Medals at London, Dublin, & Paris Manufacturer of numerous Fine-Art, Racing Cups, &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK	AND	WATCH
viz.		viz.
CHURCH, STABLE, HALL, DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c.		LEVER, CHRONOMETER, HORIZONTAL, KEYLESS, CHRONOGRAPH, PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES.		SILVER CASES.	
Open face	*Hunters.*	*Open face*	*Hunters.*
Double cases.		*double cases.*	

BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.

10	10	0		13	13	0		4	4	0	5 5 0
15	15	0		18	18	0		6	6	0	7 7 0
20	0	0		23	0	0		10	10	0	11 11 0
30	0	0		35	0	0		17	17	0	20 0 0

BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.

42	0	0		45	0	0		33	0	0	35 0 0
52	0	0		56	0	0		43	0	0	45 0 0

BENSON'S REPEATERS.

55	0	0		58	0	0		45	0	0	48 0 0
75	0	0		80	0	0		65	0	0	68 0 0

BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.

30	0	0		33	0	0		20	0	0	22 0 0
35	0	0		38	0	0		25	0	0	28 0 0

BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.

14	14	0		...				5	5	0	... ...
21	0	0		...				8	8	0	... ...

BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.

5	5	0		8	8	0		2	2	0	3 3 0
9	9	0		12	12	0		4	4	0	5 5 0

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,

sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants.

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER

And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,

CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,

58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS:

5 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourne Grove, London.

Established 1749.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that THIRTY-NINE strong and serviceable HORSES, the property of Government, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Jamasjee Cowasjee's Stables, in Bhendy Bazaar, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY next, the 25th instant.

Terms—Cash; and the Animals to be removed immediately without equipments.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 19th Aug. 1868.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c, &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard on THURSDAY the 3rd September and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings; old Canvas; Sails; Rope, old (Coir and Europe); Masts; Yards; Iron, Brass, and Copper, old; Cases; Casks; Tins, &c. Also the Stores returned from Abyssinia, such as Fittings of Troop Ships, Hawsers Coir, Gunny Bags, and Ensigns. Terms of sale as usual, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieutenant I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th August 1868.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice that the ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING and the ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of August, instant, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the several subjects which were left undisposed of at the last aforesaid Meetings held on the 13th instant.

F. STANGER LEATHES.
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 17th August 1868.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of August, instant, at noon, for the following purposes:—

To receive Accounts to 30th June 1868.
To receive Directors' Report.
To elect Directors for the ensuing year.
To elect Auditors for ensuing year, and to fix their Remuneration.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 29th August, instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th August 1868.

FRENCH MEDICINES, PREPARED

BY GRIMAULT & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

45, Rue de Richelieu,

PARIS.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by Grimault & Co., Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. Grimaulx and Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

DIARRHŒA, DERANGMENTS OF THE STOMACH.

GRIMAULT and Co.'s GUARANA.—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, DYSPNŒA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANABIS INDICA, prepared by Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladonna, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

SYRUP OF SEA-PINE SAP, prepared by E. Lagasse, Chemist, at Bordeaux.—For centuries past the most eminent physicians have recommended persons suffering from weakness of the chest to breathe the fragrant air of pine forests. The remedy is as popular now as ever, and thousands every year experience its beneficial effects in the forest of Arcachon, near Bordeaux. To bring this curative agent within the reach of all who need it, the chemist's art has succeeded in combining in the *Syrup and Paste of Pine-Sap* all the volatile, balsamic, and resinous principles of the Sea-Pine, extracted by the aid of steam.

These two preparations are prescribed with the utmost success for the various diseases of the chest, and especially for coughs, colds, catarrhs, influenza, hooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, and also for the different affections of the urinary organs.

INTERNAL OF LOCAL NEW CURATIVE AGENT

Matico.

GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub, called Matico and *cures promptly and infallibly*, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each Bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free.

AGENTS.—Messrs. BARRIE & Co.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

TH ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London. &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing, Chemist, 17 & 18, Spock's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing,* and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ELPHINSTONES close at 790, New Do. 235, Mazagons 675 Port Cannings 320, United Victorias 1,015, Back Bays 430. Market quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
1,000,000	100	.....	.....	Agra Bank ...	126 per share.
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ...	1789½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	400	.....	Bank of Bombay...	95 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New...	12 pct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,400,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & BankingAssociation	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	6¼ per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ...	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200 per share
800,000	200	25	18½	China Bank ...	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	370 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China bk.	21 per share
3,750,000		1,000	11 pc	Madras Bank ...	165 p. s.
1,600,000	250	125	p. ct	National Bank of India ...	135
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ...	435 per share
100,000	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	80 per share
100,000	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China	60 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	430 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co..	785 to 790 p. s.
1,080,000	1,000	450	.....	New Do..	235 p. share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Freee Land Co. ..	20 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co	675 per share
....	2,000	1,500	25 p.s.	Port Canning ...	330
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ...	1015

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay Ship Co ...	1,350 pr share
200,000	2,500	2,500	.....	B. Coast and River Steam Nav Co ...	385 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	28	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,450 per share
180,000	5,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
180,000	500	500	.....	Virgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co ...	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks... ...	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Credits... ...	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 9 16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	99½ to 99¾
Do.	30 days' sight..	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99¼
China...	60 days' sight..	229

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	...	6 per cent.
Mercantile bills..	...	3 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36 ...	} 95¼
" ... "	1842-43 ...	
" ... "	1854-55 ...	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 ...	...	109½ to 109¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55..	...	105
Five and half per cent.	...	115¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	...	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	...	" 225
Carolus..	...	" 210
Mexican Dollars	...	" 220
German Crowns	...	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces...	...	" 222
Bar Silver	...	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	...	" 15-1
Bar Gold 16 oz. English	...	" 10-9

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	...	7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	...	10 do.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 24TH AUGUST.

			Per Candy.
Comrawuttee	New	...	218 to 220
Akote..		...	220 to 225
Broach...		...	220 to 235
Dhollera...		...	195 to 210
Veerawul..		...	215 to 221
Vingoria..		...	230 to 233
Dharwar Sawginned		...	210 to 215
Khandeish ...		...	212 to 215
Barsee ...		...	[illegible]

Ready sales .....Candies 850.
Market active.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank on 22nd Aug. 1868

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up ...	Rs. 49,99,000
General Treasury Balance ...	" 12,51,926
Deposits at Head Office ...	" 2,01,86,338
Deposits at Branches ...	" 11,88,410
Bank Post Bills outstanding ...	" 24,830
Reserve ...	" 3,616
	Rs. 2,76,24,120

ASSETS.

Loans at Head Office and Branches on Government Securities and Metals ... Rs.	4,09,693
Credit Accounts at do on Govt. Securities "	1,33,767
Bills Discounted and purchased at do... "	17,60,925
Dead Stock ... "	4,65,587
Stamps ... "	5,133
Balances with Agents & Correspondents... "	30,59,964
Government Securities ... "	24,44,549
Over drafts ... "	750
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office ... "	1,78,60,373
Do. do. at Branches ... "	14,66,114
	Rs. 2,76,24,120

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 24.

Garland, Quarter Master, 94th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Lockhardt, Lieutenant, 109th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Vesey, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Poona.
Robertson, Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guard, on duty, from Poona.
Blew, Captain, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, on medical certificate, from Poona.
Warden, Lieutenant-Colonel, Director Transport Train, on duty, from Poona.
Clark, Lieutenant, Staff Officer, Transport Train, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 24.

Yarde, Ensign, 2nd battalion, 1st Royals, on duty, to Deololee
Roberts, Major, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.
Dowall, Surgeon, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.
Clark, Lieutenant, Staff Officer, Transport Train, on duty, to Poona.

The following Officers will leave to-day for England :—
Llwellyn, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave.
Vesey, Captain, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to return.
Robinson, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion 1st Royals, to return.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—24TH AUGUST.

London....	Cotton....	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d	do.	do.
Liverpool...	Cotton....	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 7s. 6d.	do.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.		
Overland..	Cotton....	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet	
China	Cotton....	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.	
Mauritius Gram		Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.	

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
Aug. 24	Comorin (s)	Turner	Kurrachee, Aug. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 24	Empress	Robinson....	Rangoon.
	Keerala Roodrin..	Nacoda.....	Colombo.
	Cannata	Breddon	Madras.
	Red Jacket	Brownfield ..	Melbourne.
	White Jacket....	Johnson	Singapore.
	Kurrachee (s) ..	Jaunton	Kurrachee.

The following passengers sailed yesterday per steamer *Kurrachee*, Captain Taunton, for Kurrachee.—Rev. George and Mrs. Sharpin, MR. D. M. Daniel, Mr. John Pyne.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Indomitable*, Rice, to Calcutta.
Ship *George Peabody*, Churchill, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Kolaba*, to Calcutta.
Steamer *Mula*, to Cochin.
Steamer *The Queen*, Liverpool.
Ship *Mary Moore*, Tuticorin.
Ship *Kate Swanton*, to Penang and Singapore.
Ship *Ambree*, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of 18th August announced the arrivals of the steamers "Nubia," "Sunheer," and "Orissa."
DEPARTURES.—August 18th, steamer "Corinna," ships "Abookir," "British Envoy," "Clydesdale," and barque "Zemindar."

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 23RD, 8 P.M.—Mail steamer "Mongolia," from Calcutta, anchored at 7-5 P.M.
GALLE, 24TH, 7.55 A.M.—Mail steamer "Surat" arrived from Suez at 7-50 A.M.
BOMBAY, 2-7TH, 12 P.M.—Mail steamer "Governor Higginson," from Bombay, anchored.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

DEESA, 24TH, 12-20 P.M.—Communication Chachra No. 3 line. ABU 1, 24TH, 12 N OON—5-7th bank office closed this day. KHER CH-E, 2 TH, 1 -54 P.M. Communication right to Pao, Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line right to Te rcon, Egyptian line right. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 31st Au ust, via Russia 31st August. Latest dates from Egypt 22nd August.
AHMEDABAD, 24TH, 4 P.M.—Communication Deesa main line at 1-35 P.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO COCHIN.

Calling at intermediate Ports if inducement offer.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) will despatch the S. S. "MULA," 800 tons, Captain CAERS, to the above Port, on MONDAY, 31st instant.
For Freight and Passage apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 25th August 1868.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA, GALLE, AND MADRAS.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, Limited, (in Liquidation) will despatch the S. S. "KOINA," 1,000 tons, Captain COLLIVER, to the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant.
For Freight and Passage apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 25th August 1868.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is now Ready.
It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .....Rs. 12
SINGLE COPY..... ..... 4 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a Fortnight.

It contains a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs' Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies and Measures; detailed Price Current of Europe Goods, and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication:
AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.
Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

WANTED, a CLERK, who has been in a Merchant's Office and has experience of both Imports and Exports. Apply to "B. B," Office of this Paper.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "MACEDON," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Macedon."
Bombay, 24th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of 762 Barrels of Cement, shipped at Liverpool by the Mersey Cement Company, per Ship "PENDRAGON," and consigned "to order," are informed that the same are ready on Board and requested to take immediate delivery thereof.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Pendragon."
Bombay, 24th August 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will not from this date hold himself responsible for any DEBTS that may be incurred by his WIFE, CAROLINE MATILDA LAFOND.
A. N. LAFOND,
Steward 1/23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers.
Colaba, Bombay, 22nd August 1868.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Line has been so far repaired that PASSENGERS and PARCELS can now be booked to and from all Stations between BOMBAY and MEMOODABAD.
J. R. DUXBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 24th August 1868.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—On SATURDAY, the 5th September, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage, and by order of the Mortgagee, LUDHA IBRAHIM, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, MURYEMBEBEE, Daughter of the late NACODA MOOLA ISMAIL SUREEF, all that piece or parcel of Land or Fazendaree Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Chinch Bunder Third Row, in the sub-district of Bhoolcshwur, assessed in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 86, containing 107 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—but is to say, on or towards the east by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the Chinch Bunder Third Row, on or towards the south by the house of Fuckeer Najuck, and on or towards the south by the house of Sha Nursee Jaitha.
For further particulars apply at the Office of the Undersign, at No 6 Rampart Row, Fort.
HEERALALL & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—On MONDAY, the 7th September, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage, and by order of the Mortgagee, KHOJA DATOOBHOY IBRAHIM, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors, AHMED NOORA and ESMAIL BABA, all that piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground, with the messuage, tenement, chaul or range of buildings built thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Ghoolam Mohideen Soobedar Street, in the sub-district of Bhoolcshwur, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 2536 and 2670, assessed by the Assessor under No. 3, containing by admeasurement 414 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by Ghoolam Mohideen Soobedar Street, on or towards the west by the property of Dewjee Bhicajee Maistry, on or towards the north by Khandia Tank Street, on or towards the south by the property of Moosajee Lockmanjee.
For further particulars apply at the Office of the Undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Fort
HEERALALL & Co.

NOW READY,

SECOND EDITION OF

THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE,

(Act XXV. of 1862,

Annotated up to date, with numerous Rulings of all the Superior Courts, and with Appendices containing the Laws relating to the trial of European British Subjects, and several important Decisions of High Courts on their Original Jurisdiction; also the Whipping, Evidence, Extradition, and Police Acts, and other Miscellaneous Acts and Rules of Practice relating to the Procedure in Criminal Courts in British India.

N. B.—This Edition contains new Indices and nearly six hundred and fifty Judgments and Orders of the Superior Courts.

BY H. T. PRINSEP,
BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.
Price Rs. 15: or by Post, Rs. 16, cash.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,.....BOMBAY.
THACKER, SPINK, & Co.,.....CALCUTTA.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

SECOND GRAND MAGICAL AND MUSICAL, PIANO, VIOLIN, AND LONG PERFORMANCE
BY
PROFESSOR AND MADAME RUCHWALDY,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, 27TH AUGUST.

PROFESSOR and MADAME RUCHWALDY have much pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that they will have their 2nd Performance on the abovementioned day in a different style, in which Professor Ruchwaldy will play on the Violin and Madame Ruchwaldy will Sing.
The Programme is composed, so that they hope the audience will be very pleased in witnessing the Performance, and they solicit their kind Patronage.

PROGRAMME.

I.
MAGIC,
By means of Galvanism and Electricity.
1.—The Devil's Supper.
2.—The Wonder Fabric.
3.—Always More—More.
4.—The Quick Dhoby.
5.—The Capital Hat.
6.—The Wonderful Shot in the Heart, or Where?
7.—The Magnettique Scissor.
8.—The Wonder in the Globe.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

II.
GRANT CONCERT
INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL, PIANO AND VIOLIN,
BY
PROFESSOR AND MADAME RUCHWALDY.
1.—La Straniera Phantasie Concert (Par Thalberg)..... .....By M. Ruchwaldy.
2.—Yankee Doodle (American Variation on the Violin).....By P. Ruchwaldy.
3.—Grand Air of Robert's Song.....By M. Ruchwaldy.
4.—Carnival de Venice (Par Ernst) ....By P. Ruchwaldy.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

III.
GRAND POWER OF MAGNETTIQUE,
OR
THE CELEBRATED DONATO-ROPE DANCER AS AN AUTOMATON,
who will exhibit on the Rope by word of command of Professor Ruchwaldy.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes..... Rs. 5 | Gallery..... ... . Rs. 2
Stalls..... " 3 | Pit..... ... . " 1

First-class Tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs SOUNDY & Co's, Rampart Row, where a Plan of the Seats may be seen.
Doors open at a quarter past Eight O'clock. Performance to commence at Nine O'clock precisely.

VIVAT REGINA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE HUNDRED RUPEE HARMONIUM. —Alexander and Sons' Solid Oak Harmoniums, 5 octaves, 2 blowers. Nett cash Rs. 100.
Packed and delivered at either Railway Station in Bombay for Rs. 105.
*** Cash with Order.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED, (UNDER LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September next, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Solicitors, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.
To receive the Accounts and Report of the Liquidators up to the 31st August 1868, instant.
To elect an Auditor or Auditors to inspect the accounts showing the manner in which the Liquidation has been conducted and the Vouchers thereof, and to fix his or their remuneration.
To consider the question of compensation to the employes of this establishment for the loss of their appointments at the time of final dissolution of the Company, and to pass Resolutions authorising the Liquidators to fix the amount of such compensation.
And to consider any other matter of business which may be brought before the Meeting.
G. S. CLAY, CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Limited).
Bombay, 24th August 1868.

NOW READY, PART III. OF

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

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POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, for Singapore and Hongkong, per s. s. "Indore," on the 26th August (to-day) at 5 P.M.
Mails will be closed for Galle, per s. s. "Koina," on the 27th August, at 10 A.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 25th August at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1868.

EVERY now and then the British nation appears as if stricken with temporary insanity, and the Abyssinian mania is the latest development of the disease. An African savage seizes a heterogeneous collection of some two or three score of Europeans together with one semi-Aryan brother, ignores the rights of nations, which being an uncivilized barbarian is not astonishing—and treats with contemptuous indifference Her Majesty's request for their release. Upon this the nation despatches a force to release the captives, and at the expense of five millions sterling more or less some stiff mountain climbing, some deprivation of beer, beefsteak, and "baccy" and two or three score of wounded on the part of the invaders, succeeds in the enterprise. The army marched up the hill, killed the despot or caused him to commit suicide, marched down again and went home—*voila tout*. The conception of this expedition was chivalrous, not to say romantic, and showed the world that Britons allow no one to insult them unless it be a strong power like Prussia or America, whom it might not be safe to try gasconading with. Still the carrying out of the idea was attended with but little risk, save that of finding that Theodore had killed his prisoners before our arrival, or of discovering that the enemy had disappeared altogether. As a matter of fact, the perils, the hair-breadth escapes, the imminent deadly breach, and all the sensational events of a campaign were almost entirely wanting. The affair was in fact nothing more than what the French term a "promenade militaire." The Commander is certainly entitled to credit for his engineering skill in forming practicable roads through a difficult tract of country, but if Sir Robert Napier, Royal Engineers, had not been able to do that much it would have been difficult to say of what use his experience and education had been to him. As to the amount of administrative skill required for the transporting the few stores and the small amount of food required for the weak division which actually reached Magdala, the less we say about that the better. What has perhaps tended to give rise to the exaggerated admiration of the march to Magdala is the fact that an Engineer officer has shown himself able to do anything save fight, write scientific treatises, and conduct trigonometrical surveys, and that passable roads should have been so quickly constructed by one who had spent many years in the P. W. D. If Lord Palmerston had been alive he would no doubt have felt inclined to make, if he did not actually utter, the same remark he made to Captain Speke after his discovery of the sources of the Nile, namely, "You've had a long walk." That Sir Robert's long walk should have excited public enthusiasm to the extent it has may be attributed to certain accidental circumstances rather than to any real appreciation of the success in the navigating and pedestrian way which he has attained. He wisely lost no time in following his despatches to England; the vanity of the nation was tickled by the romantic nature of the expedition, military successes had been scarce for some time, the name of Napier is popular with the nation which erroneously fancied that Sir Robert was akin to those famous brothers, Charles and William Napier. The public were becoming sick of the discreditable wrangling in the House of Commons. The Ministry rejoicing in no political success snatched eagerly at this phantom of a military one. No zoological events had taken place in the Regent's Park, and the times altogether were dull. The result of this fortunate concurrence of circumstances is that Sir Robert Napier has divided the acclamation of society with Madame Schneider, has been talked to death at innumerable public meetings, and has been feasted to the verge of indigestion by the city and the clubs, the Prime Minister and the Prince of Wales. In addition to these thoroughly English forms of congratulation, he has been made at once a peer and a pauper, for it cannot for a moment be supposed that the paltry £2,000 a year for himself and his successor is a sum sufficient to enable a man without private fortune to keep up that amount of appearances which are incumbent on a member of the House of Lords. In all previous cases the annuity in question has been granted for three lives instead of two, but Mr. Disraeli is apparently anxious to combine national liberality with national economy, to give a silver-gilt title instead of one of gold. But to return to the hysterical madness of the British public. Lord Ellenborough, when he proposed that the return of the Abyssinian Army should be celebrated with a sort of modernised Roman triumph, excited great though stifled laughter on the part of the more sober-minded of his countrymen: yet after all his speech was only a slightly exaggerated development of the popular folly. In this very prosaic nineteenth century it is somewhat difficult to conceive how Lord Ellenborough's idea could have been carried out, but His Lordship is great in *coups de théatre*, and no doubt under his direction the procession would have been sensational if not imposing. But seriously speaking we cannot but think that the national gratitude has been rather overdone, and that though Lord Napier undoubtedly did well, and displayed both tact and administrative skill, he has been unduly rewarded. Compare his services with those of the Generals who won their peerages in the great war. Lords Combermere, Lyndoch, Beresford, Hill, and Hopetown all served as the Duke of Wellington's lieutenants throughout the Peninsular war, all frequently commanded detached corps, and three of them won victories, yet they received no greater reward than Lord Napier. General Stuart won the battle of Maida when a victory over Napoleon's troops was thought no common feat, and Nelson ruined the success of that monarch's designs on Egypt, yet they obtained no greater marks of distinction than the victor of half-defended Magdala. To come down to later times, we find that Lord Gough was only made a Baron for having defeated the Sikhs in three bloody battles, having also within the five previous years brought the China war to a successful termination, and won a brilliant victory over the Mahrattas at Maharajpore. Again Lord Clyde re-conquered India, rescued the garrison of Lucknow, and afterwards captured that city, and yet he too received the same reward as the conqueror of Theodore. Again, let us compare the achievements of Lord Napier with those of Sir Charles Napier, who with less than 3,000 men opposed to 35,000 of the bravest warriors in India won two battles and added a kingdom to the British dominions, besides many other skilful and daring deeds, such as the march into the desert and the destruction of the fort of Emam Ghur and the campaign in the Trukkee Hills. He was not even created a baronet for these successes. General Pollock forced the Khyber Pass, defeated the Afghans in three battles, captured Cabul, restored British prestige in Afghanistan, released the captives, and brought his army back to India with comparatively small loss. For this he received no hereditary honour. Sir Hugh Rose's wonderful military skill in Central India, his untiring energy and brilliant successes in face of the greatest odds and in the hottest time of the year are too well known to need enumeration here, yet he did not obtain a peerage till eight years afterwards. Sir Hope Grant also dictated peace to China at their very capital, yet not even Bart. comes after his name. If in these cases the grossest injustice was not done, it is very evident that Lord Napier's rewards are quite out of proportion to his services, and we believe that such is the modesty of the man that he would be one of the first to acknowledge the truth of our assertion. We do not for one instant wish to deny that the Abyssinian Expedition has been a most creditable one, and that the result where not due to good luck must be attributed to Lord Napier's administrative talents and skill in road-making, but, looking to the cases we have cited, we cannot but think that the Grand Cross of the Bath, a baronetcy, and a pension of £1,000 a year would have been ample rewards. Sir W. Fenwick Williams, Sir Archdale Wilson, and Sir Henry Havelock got rather less, and yet their exploits were of no ordinary nature either in themselves or as regards their results. To have included Lord Napier in the same category with such men would have been no affront to him, which would certainly have been more creditable to English common-sense and justice than to place him, as we are doing, on an artificial pedestal from which the muse of history will most certainly sooner or later politely invite him to descend.

THE report of the select committee on the Indian Divorce Bill has been published. The object of this bill is, in effect, to introduce the English law on the subject of divorce, with such amendments as the peculiarities of the country may render necessary. At first it was proposed that jurisdiction in divorce causes should be vested in the High Courts only; but the committee recommends that the bill should be made applicable also to the "principal Civil Courts in the Mofussil." On account of doubts as to what would be the legal effect of a divorce decreed in this country in respect of a marriage celebrated in England, it is proposed that the operation of the measure should be limited "to cases in which the husband is a Christian, whose marriage has been celebrated in this country, and who at the date of the marriage had his domicile in India, and has retained such domicile down to the institution of the suit." Roman Catholics, however, are precluded from petitioning for divorce. A somewhat peculiar provision has been rendered necessary by a decision of the Madras High Court. The decision in question was, that a Christian, who had married as such, but had afterwards changed his creed, and by virtue of the doctrines of his new religion had taken another wife, committed no offence under the Penal Code. In such a case it is proposed that the first wife should be entitled to a divorce. The only other provision that need be mentioned is one by which the Court is empowered to hear a case or any part of it with closed doors.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Kulpataru* (a Sholapore paper) after commending Government for various benefits bestowed by it upon the community, in the form of schools, hospitals, vaccination, etc., points out one boon that is yet lacking: there exists no Governmental instrumentality for casting out devils. He earnestly calls the attention of our wise and beneficent Government to the necessity of employing persons well versed in this important art. Alas, so far from casting them out, Government is extending a great deal of patronage to them. We do not allude merely to the allowances made for the maintenance of idol worship through the length and breadth of the land. But there are the grosghops springing up all over the country; by these agencies multitudes of men are daily delivered, bound hand and foot, to the tyranny of evil spirits. And Government education has not, we fear, the power to cast these out.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE "Rangoon Gazette" of the 11th instant says—"Some stupid phoongyee or astrologer has been giving out that a great calamity is to happen at Rangoon on the 18th of the eclipse which takes place on the 18th instant, and considerable alarm has been excited among the ignorant classes; some say, that such a hurricane will blow that not a tree or house will be able to withstand its violence, while others aver that a tidal wave is to swamp the town!"

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS 31ST JULY.

IT is now understood that Queen Victoria will arrive off Cherbourg on the 5th of August, dine on board her yacht, land at the military port at 11 P.M., and pass through the town to the railway station, where a train will be ready to convey Her Majesty and her suite to Paris. Here she will pass a few hours with the Empress, who is coming up from Fontainebleau to receive her. The residence selected for the Queen's occupation during her stay at Lucerne is the charming and commodious Villa Wallace, belonging to the Scotch family of that name, and known to so many of Her Majesty's travelling lieges for its delightful situation on the heights just back of Lucerne.
The excursions and junkettings in the open air, which constitute so delightful a feature of the pleasures of court life at Fontainebleau, under the gracious auspices of the Empress Eugenie, have gone on with as much liveliness as ever, notwithstanding the excessive heat of the last few weeks, almost unparalleled in the thermometric records of Europe; but, instead of taking place in the forest, these open-air benches have been transported to various picturesque and breezy points on the banks of the Seine and the Loing, wherever the fringe of the forest runs down to meet the water. The presence of the Empress's nieces, daughters of the late Duchess of Alba, has given unusual animation to the Court, and drawn thither a number of noble bachelors desirous, it is not unnatrally surmised, to ingratiate themselves with young ladies to whose brilliant advantages of birth and fortune is added that of so intimate a relationship with the reigning family of France. The custom, now become a rule, which limits the alliances of people of royal blood to their own circle, will probably prevent these young ladies from emulating the experience of their imperial aunt; but they will no doubt marry men of the highest rank below royalty.
The Emperor, who with the Empress is to visit the Havre Exhibition towards the close of the coming month, is taking his course of baths and douches with exemplary assiduity. The little town of Plombières which owes its reputation and all its recent embellishments to the patronage of the Emperor, manifested its delight at his return by hanging out a flag from every one of the windows of the houses of its two little streets, built almost perpendicularly one above the other against the hillside on which it stands, and communicating with one another by the steepest of staircases occurring at short intervals, and affording much exercise for the legs and wind of its visitors. The Emperor and his suite are lodged at the Grand Hotel Napoleon, of which they occupy nearly all the rooms, with the exception of the large saloon on the ground floor, where the

THE INSOLVENCY OF MANOCKJEE LIMJEE AND CO.

YESTERDAY forenoon a petition was presented to the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould in chambers by Mr. Bimington, solicitor, praying for the direction of the Court in the matter of the distribution of the assets in the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and in the insolvency of Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, of Bombay, who lately traded in Bombay under the firm of Messrs. Manockjee Limjee and Co. The petition was presented on behalf of Messrs. Andrew John Macdonald and Rugonath Narrayen, the trustees of the insolvent estates. Mr. Bimington, in presenting the petition, stated that the reasons for applying to the Court were the very strong letters which they had received from the body of the joint creditors, who had begged that the trustees would lay the matter before the Court previous to making any distribution of the assets. The following is the petition:—

1st.—That the abovenamed Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee were formerly trading in Bombay under the name and firm abovementioned, and being in insolvent circumstances they called a meeting of their creditors at Bombay on the 22nd day of May 1866, at which meeting it was resolved that their estate should be wound up under Act XXVII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, which said resolution was confirmed by an order of this Honourable Court, dated the 31st day of May 1866. And your petitioners are now the trustees acting in the liquidation of the said estate.

2nd.—The assets, which under and by virtue of such resolution and confirmation have come to our hands, consist of monies and securities for money, and debts of and belonging to the said firm of Manockjee Limjee and Co., and immovable properties standing in the names and suppo-ed to form the separate estates of the said Limjee Manockjee and Cowasjee Manockjee, partners in the said firm, all of which were severally included in the statement of assets laid before the said meeting of creditors, and no distinction was drawn between the joint and separate estates of the said firm and the said partners therein respectively, and no question was then, as your petitioners are informed, raised as to the rights of the joint and separate creditors respectively.

3rd.—Your petitioners have caused accounts to be prepared setting out the assets and liabilities of the firm and of each of the individual partners separately,—a copy of these is hereunto annexed and marked respectively B., C., and D.

4th.—Your petitioners have recently received letters signed by the majority of the largest creditors of the said firm and the joint estate belonging thereto, laying before your petitioners their views respecting the division of assets between the joint and separate creditors, and calling upon your petitioners to take the opinion of this Honourable Court in the matter.

5th.—Your petitioners are informed that the contention of the joint creditors is that all the assets of the firm and the individual partners thereof should be treated as one, both as regards assets and liabilities, and that a dividend should be paid thereout rateably to all the creditors without distinction as to their claims on the joint and separate estates, and the absence of any distinction in the terms of Act XXVII. of 1865 between joint and separate estates, and the general tenor of that Act has been pointed out and doubts suggested whether your petitioners are in fact more than the trustees of the said firm. On the other hand the contention on behalf of the separate creditors is to keep distinct both the joint estate and the separate estate of each individual member of the firm and to pay each class of creditors out of the assets belonging to the particular joint or separate estate upon which he is entitled to rank, on the ground that the insolvency is that of the firm and of each individual member of the firm. And the practice of the Courts of Bankruptcy in England has been pointed out as the guide by which the distribution ought to be conducted.

6th.—Your petitioners calculate that if the whole estate is massed together and a dividend paid on equal terms to all creditors alike a dividend of about seventeen per cent. can be made If, however, it is decided that joint creditors must be confined to the joint estates and separate creditors to the separate estates of each individual partner, your petitioners calculate that, subject to a compromise upon which they have entered with the Bank of India, who claim to be large creditors on the estate, being carried out, the following will be the amount of the respective dividend on the estate of Messrs. Manockjee Limjee and Co:—

Limjee Manockjee's separate estate, about 57 per cent.

Cowasjee Manockjee's separate estate, about 59 per cent.

Your petitioners feel that the most expeditious and satisfactory method of settling the differences of the rival claimants will be afforded by their refraining from any distribution, until the principle on which they are to act is more clearly defined, and with the consent and concurrence of the joint creditors, now apply to this Honourable Court for direction as to the course to be pursued by them.

Your petitioners therefore pray for the assistance of the Court under Section XV. of the said Act of 1865, in the distribution of the assets by an order fixing a day on which this petition is to be heard before this Honourable Court, such day to be advertised in the manner provided by the said Act XXVIII. of 1865, and that such of the creditors as desire to be heard on that day in support of their several claims be at liberty to attend to be heard on that day and shall be entitled, on application to the solicitors of the trustees, to a copy of the petition and exhibits and the affidavits verifying the same, and to file affidavits on their respective parts setting forth the facts on which they rely—such affidavits to be filed and copies thereof delivered to such solicitors four clear days before the day of hearing, and if necessary that a separate creditor as the representative of the class be appointed to guard the interests of the separate creditors, or that such other order shall be made in the premises as to this Hon'ble Court shall seem meet.

His Lordship then made the following order:—"On the 27th May 1868 it was decided *in re* the estate of S. and N. Nanabhoy and of Act XXVIII. of 1865, that following the English rule in bankruptcy, the distribution should be made out of the joint assets to the joint creditors, and out of the separate assets to the separate creditors. I shall follow the same rule here. His Lordship said that an advertisement for a meeting to be held before him would be altogether unnecessary, because he must come to the same decision as would be come to in the case of S. and N. Nanabhoy.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

MEMORANDUM BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FYFE, CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION, BOMBAY, ON SURVEY OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING THE WORKING SEASON OF 1867-68,—DATED 27TH JUNE 1868.

SIND.

Some details which were wanting in the survey for the Boree and Hydrabad Canal have been completed by Captain Le Mesurier, R. E., and plans and estimates, the latter amoun ing to Rs. 89,80,114, have been prepared. The subject, however, requires further explanation and professional elaboration: but may be expected to be complete in the course of two months.

GOOZERAT.

The Saburmuttee river has been surveyed by Mr. Jones, on special duty, aided by his Assistant, Mr. Davies, from Ahmedabad to the junction of the Hathmuttee, a direct distance of 44 miles, and the latter has been surveyed to Ahmednuggur, a distance of 10 miles, where a barrier of rock occurs well adapted for head works for a canal. Levels have been carried from the barrier on to the water-shed between the Saburmuttee and the Kharee rivers, and thence to near Ahmedabad. Cross sections of the country have also been taken. Plans and estimates are under preparation for head works and a canal. The area of irrigable land, exclusive of Guicowaree, is about 64,000 acres.

The Survey also shows that it will probably be profitable to throw a weir across the Saburmuttee itself, a few miles above Ahmedabad, for the irrigation of the country to the westward; but the project will not be a simple one, as the foundations of the weir must rest on sand, and the river is a large one.

The principal streams in Goozerat have had gauges fixed upon them by Mr. Jones, and an establishment is employed in taking observations.

KHANDEISH.

A survey has been carried on by Mr. Brown, Acting Executive Engineer, aided by Surveyors, to ascertain the best means of irrigating the tract of country lying between the Girna and the Boree rivers (tributaries of the Tapee). It is impossible to irrigate this tract of country without storage works, and the question to be determined is whether to construct a large storage work on the Girna, or some smaller ones on its tributaries, or on the Boree and its tributaries. The Girna is undoubtedly the best source of supply; but the vast size of the river, which drains an area of about 1,880 square miles, presents difficulties which must not be lightly treated, and the subject still stands in need of further careful investigation. The area of irrigable country embraced by this survey is 454,400 acres.

A good site for a small tank at Bhokur, near Parola, in the above tract of country, was discovered; but the tank will only irrigate 1,200 acres. Plans are under preparation for this work.

Some surveying was carried out on the Panjra river, near Dhoolia, for maturing a project for a reservoir which was partly matured three years back, but which, in the form then contemplated, was not considered satisfactory. Plans and estimates, amounting to Rs. 5,62,952, have been prepared, but the project is a difficult one and requires re-consideration. It is for forming a high masonry dam, with numerous under-sluices to pass off floods and silt, and is intended to increase the regular stream in the river Panjra, which cannot meet the demand made upon it by existing irrigation works below Dhoolia.

AHMEDNUGGER COLLECTORATE.

A survey, partly executed during previous seasons, has been completed by Mr. Griffith, aided by Surveyors, for a large project on the Godavery river east of Nassick. Nandoor will be the site for the head works, and two canals will be carried thence down the sides of the valley.

POONA COLLECTORATE.

The left side of the Neera river valley has been surveyed by Lieutenant Buckle, Executive Engineer, and his Assistant, Mr. Palliser, aided by Surveyors, from near Shirwal to Indapoor, a distance of 50 miles. A suitable site for head works has been found at Neera bridge and a canal, carried thence down the left side of the valley, will command about 188,800 acres of culturable land. Further investigation is, however, necessary before plans can be prepared.

SHOLAPOOR COLLECTORATE.

An extensive survey has been carried on by Captain Penny, Executive Engineer, from the junction of the Bheema and Seena Rivers, in the vicinity of Sholapoor, to where the Bheema and its tributaries, the Goor and the Baum, emerge from the western hills near Seroor and Chakun, a distance of about 200 miles, to determine the best means of irrigating the extensive tract of country lying between the Bheema and the Seena. The survey is not yet complete.

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.

An extensive survey has been carried out by Mr. Campbell, Executive Engineer, aided by Surveyors, in the eastern part of this Collectorate. The Maund river is comprised in this survey. The results, as far as they have yet recorded, are not promising for small tanks, the cross slope of the country from west to east being very steep; and the levels have since been extended up the right side of the Neera valley to Neera bridge, and connected with the survey carried on by Lieutenant Buckle in the Poona Collectorate on the opposite side. It is probable that one set of head works on the Neera river will serve for the irrigation of both sides of the valley.

BELGAUM AND DHARWAR.

Some details of the survey of the canal proposed from above the falls of Gokak, on the Gutpurba river, have been completed, under Mr. Campbell's direction, by Lieutenant Smith's establishment, the latter officer being absent in Abyssinia. A very large project, estimated to cost Rs. 48,53,804, had been prepared by Lieutenant Smith, but it appeared so very large and so much of it was in the Native State of Mudhole, that it was considered advisable, after consultation with the Political Agent of Kolapoor, to reconsider the subject, and draw up a project of moderate scope for the irrigation of 102,400 acres in British territory. This project will shortly be ready, when the whole subject will be submitted to Government.

The levels of the country obtained by means of all the surveys will be entered chart fashion on skele on maps, enlarged from the Collectorate maps in this office, that none of the information may be lost through accident in any of the Executive Engineers' offices.

THREATENED FAMINE IN BENGAL.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

WE have several times referred to the state of the country south of Calcutta, and the deep distress that has fallen upon the inhabitants in consequence of a series of calamities more or less extending over several years. A single calamity may be met and overcome by the people themselves, though there may be occasions when the repetition is overwhelming. Such appears to be the case in the southern districts of Calcutta. The cyclone of last November was a trial to them; and the rain in the early part of June submerged the early crops on which they greatly depend for the necessaries of life. Struggling against misfortune, the poor people on the partial subsidence of the water resowed or replanted the higher lands, in the hope of staving off the famine which seemed so nigh. The heavy rains of the last week have, it is feared, destroyed this second crops and almost the hopes of the poor people who have planted them. Under these circumstances, an appeal is being made for Christian help. We shall be glad to see such aid given, though we apprehend that help, though it be not nominally Christian, will be acceptable from any source. There must surely be some amongst the native gentlemen of this neighbourhood who are willing to aid their fellow-countrymen on no more special grounds than that help is needed, and that they are able to give it. Many noble instances of liberality have been shown during the past few years, and we are sure the luxury of doing good has not yet been exhausted.

THE BHAMO EXPEDITION.

(*Rangoon Gazette, August* 11.)

THE few lines which we publish this morning from our Mandalay correspondent, show that according to Burmese report Captain Sladen is on his return journey from Momien, he having only proceeded as far as that town and not to the original destination of the exploring party, Taliffoo. Mr. Gordon had met him on the return journey and Captain Sladen was making enquiries regarding the routes to Mandalay, where they may be expected at the close of the month. It is somewhat strange that none of the party should have written any letters, when such a good opportunity presented itself of sending them by the hand of the King's officer; we can only suppose that expecting so soon to return themselves they omitted writing any letters.

Captain Sladen has acted in complete accordance with the views which he enunciated to Captain Williams and Mr. Stewart, ere those gentlemen left the expedition, and we trust soon we shall hear of his arrival in Mandalay, none the worse for his travels in a jungle, during a south-west monsoon. Mr. Gordon seems to have travelled with great speed, and exhibited his usual energy and activity; but as surveying in the monsoon was out of the question, and as Captain Sladen for this reason suggested the return of Captain Williams, we fail to see the wisdom which despatched Mr. Gordon on an almost impossible errand.

"LAWYERS AND LIARS."

THE "Madras Athenæum" has offended the lawyers of the place by publishing in its original columns a somewhat old conundrum not very flattering to the fraternity—Why are lawyers the most sleepless men in the world? Because they lie on one side and then on the other with their eyes always open! "A Lawyer" writes to the editor complaining, "I was not a little surprised," he says, "at your admitting into your columns the stale and sorry joke about Lawyers being Liars. Considering that it dates before Joe Miller, it has little, on the score of novelty, to recommend it to an Editor for the amusement of his readers; while a moment's reflection would have sufficed to convince you that it was not in accordance with good taste to republish an obsolete libel on a class of men, to whom, however well the public may abuse them in ordinary, it is quick enough to resort in the hour of difficulty or danger or distress. There are in the law, of course, as in every other profession, black sheep; but I venture to assert as a fact, that the profession, as a body, so far from 'lying,' is signally truthful; that its advocacy is marked by candour; and that so far from fomenting litigation, or seeking to win causes by any dishonest measures, its practice is on the square with its theory; that an advocate may not misrepresent a single fact, though he is at liberty to found what *arguments* pleases on the facts proved on the case before him. Were he to 'lie,' to mistake evidence, and the like, his practice would not be worth a week's purchase. He would be the scorn of his brethren; the Court would not a second time listen to what he said, and he would speedily find himself in the ranks of the 'Briefless.' I should not have troubled you with any remarks on your brilliant conundrum, which I see is followed up by another of analagous nature in this day's issue, coupled with a playful editorial comment, but that it appears to me very ill-advised, at a moment when we are endeavouring to raise the character of the native Pleader, and preaching honour and honesty to the Vakeels as a *sine qua non* of their professional career, to indulge in what is known to be puerile misrepresentations of the Lawyer's character, but which may well set *them* thinking whether there may not be a wide difference between our precept and our example."

We have heard the same joke, in a different form, of a Scotch Judge, who was hearing a question as to landed property, and whom one of the counsel told (pointing to a plan) "we lie on this side," while the other advocate chimed in "we lie on *this* side" whereupon the Judge asked—"If you lie on both sides, what am I to believe,'

THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

(*Pioneer, August* 21.)

A LETTER from the frontier, dated 13th instant, says—"Prior to being attacked by Colonel Rothney's force the Hussunzais burnt several other villages. The European detachments from the Murree and Abbottabad road are *en route*, and are expected daily. Since Colonel Rothney drove the enemy into the hills, nothing new has occurred, as we are waiting for reinforcements. I may mention, however, that a party of one hundred and fifty Ellahiwals attacked one of our survey parties. But with the aid of the chiefs on our side, the survey party were enabled to retire without loss, having wounded five of the enemy. The fight lasted upwards of two hours. I will give you particulars in my next."

We are indebted to another correspondent in Huzara, writing under date 13th instant, for the particulars of Colonel Rothney's engagement with the enemy on the previous day and the (then) condition of affairs on the frontier:—"Matters are progressing favourably. Yesterday the force at Oghee in the Agror Valley, having been reinforced by 160 sabres, and its communications with the rear made quite secure, acted for the first time on the defensive, and inflicted some loss on the Swatee portion of the enemy, who had taken up a position inside our border. Colonel Rothney drove the Swatees out of the plain, with a loss of about thirty killed and wounded. He was himself hit by a spent ball and wounded slightly. We had not a man killed, and no other casualties except five or six sepoys wounded. The spread of the disturbance began to subside almost immediately after this skirmish between our troops and the enemy, who had been allowed to remain ten days within our border. It was lucky that the Commissioner and the General were on the spot, or greater delay must have occurred in putting matters to rights. The want of reinforcements and of carriage was, and is still, severely felt. Our feudatory, the Tunawulee Chief of Umb, and his men, have done excellent service, and the charge up the hill-side of the small band of Tunawulee horsemen five days ago excited the admiration of all who witnessed it. They cut up more than twenty of the enemy on that occasion. This Khan's trans-Indus territory has been threatened and one of his hamlets has been burnt down. It becomes our duty, therefore, to support him, as we have done in former affairs. This is the least we can do, after the blood he has shed for us. A force will probably be moved to Durbund to render him moral support, and material aid, if necessary. Such a force at Durband will also be useful in our own coming operations.

"It may be as well, perhaps, if I correct here a slight error in the account you gave of the origin of the outbreak and the attack on the police thanna. The error, though in itself apparently trifling, is nevertheless of some importance. We have no salt customs line in the Agror valley, as stated by your informant; and the statement is calculated to set people thinking that our Politicals had irritated the Khan into disloyalty by establishing the police station there. Nothing could be further from the truth than such a supposition, because nothing could exceed the patient consideration with which the Khan has all along been treated."

A contemporary suggests that Feroze Shah may possibly have had something to do with exciting the present disturbances in Huzara. The fact that Feroze Shah's head-quarters are established on the other side of the Indus is urged as strong confirmation of the supposition. Now the truth is that Feroze Shah has no influence whatever on the frontier, no following, and no money. At the very time he affected to be a Russian agent, he was himself in the greatest straits, and found difficulty in living from day to day. The Akhoond of Swat both dislikes and distrusts him, as he does all Hindustanees. Moreover, Boneyr and Swat are at the present moment at deadly feud. Zydoolla Khan, one of the Boneyr leaders, has been murdered by the Akhoond's party. Asseen Khan has sent a letter to one of our political officers, Colonel Pollock, we believe, offering to make over Boneyr to us, because, as he says, the Akhoond's spiritual yoke is intolerable and not to be endured. It will be seen, therefore, that Feroze Shah's power of doing mischief in the present state of frontier affairs is almost *nil*. But whether we shall have the Hindustanees against us in the ensuing campaign remains to be seen. As yet, we believe, not a man of them has crossed the border. Whether they do so or not will, however, matter very little, so far as the result of the expedition is concerned. The force now assembled in Huzara will be sufficient for any contingency which may arise, and the success which we have already achieved augurs well or the future.

(*Englishman.*)

IF the attack on the Agror thannah and the attitude of the tribes on the Punjab frontier show anything, they show that what was till within a few years always believed to be the true policy of England in India, is still her true policy. That policy is, in choosing between action and inaction, never to lose sight of the chance of being misunderstood. There can be no doubt that our neglect to punish the Bazotees, as they deserved, has been seriously misunderstood, and that the magnitude of the task upon our hands has been greatly increased by it.

We have every reason to believe now, however, that the policy of masterly inactivity is at an end; and that though offensive action on our part may terminate with the present campaign, we shall not again return either to that state of unpreparedness, or that avowal of indifference, which has lately characterised our position. Should Shere Ali succeed, as there is very little doubt he will, in establishing himself in Cabul, and proving his ability to maintain himself there, and should he not commit himself by entering into unacceptable engagements with other powers, we believe the Government of India will establish some such relations with him as lately subsisted with Dost Mahomed. It cannot be concealed, however, that circumstances may arise, or already be in existence, which would render all terms of friendship between us and Shere Ali impossible; and the position of the Government would then be a difficult one. In such a case we strongly counsel it not to expose itself to the certainty of being misunderstood, by tolerating, with however much immediate convenience to itself, any breach of treaty or act of defiance on the part of the vigorious Ameer. Firmly approached, he would, probably, yield to our representations rather than risk his newly-acquired position, which we could still do far more to damage than either Persia or Russia.

As far as we can learn the force assembling will be composed as under:—

STAFF.

Brigadier-General Wilde, with rank as Major General.
Colonel Bright, 19th Foot, as Brigadier.
Colonel Vaughan, C.B., 5th P. N. I., as Brigadier.
Major C. C. Johnson, Q.M.G.
Major Morland, A. A. G.
Lieutenant-Colonel Dickens, Commissariat.
Inspector General Hospitals, ——

TROOPS—ARTILLERY.

Peshawur Mountain Battery, Huzarah Mountain Battery, D. Battery, F. Brigade, R. H. A., with 9 pounder Armstrongs.

CAVALRY.

Guide Cavalry and ½ Wing 16th Bengal Cavalry, with the 20th Hussars in support at Abbottabad.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

H. M.'s 1st Battalion 6th Foot, (Sniders).
H. M.'s 1st Battalion 19th Foot.
H. M.'s 77th Foot (Detachment).

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Goorkha Regiment.
2nd Goorkha Regiment.
4th Goorkha Regiment.
5th Goorkha Regiment.
3rd Sikh Infantry.
2nd Punjab N. I.
20th Punjab N. I.
23rd Punjab N. I.
24th Punjab N. I.
Two Companies Sappers and Miners.

In support of this force, it is believed, that the following regiments will be moved up in anticipation of the relief:—

H. M.'s 38th Foot.
The 19th, 30th, and 31st Punjab Infantry.

THE NEW FRONTIER WAR.

(*Friend of India.*)

NOT five years have passed since we were forced to send an expedition of five thousand men to coerce the warlike Pathans and fanatic Wahabees who cluster around the Mahabun or Black Mountain, some forty miles up the Indus from the fort of Attock. Fierce as was the vengeance which we were ultimately compelled to take on that occasion, our movements were neither so speedy nor our subjugation of the country so thorough as to leave a lasting impression. Nor was this all. Our enemy was recruited from the ranks of the fanatic Mussulmans of Behar and Eastern Bengal, and how little we have done to cut off the source of supply may be gathered from the Wahabee papers, and the tone of our utter supineness since the Patna trials. Since the close of the somewhat unsatisfactory Sitana campaign, moreover, we have had more than one collision with the frontier tribes. On one occasion we massed an army so large, and with such rapidity, at the very centre of the threatened outbreak, that the elements of tumult disappeared so quickly as to make it doubtful if they had ever existed. More recently the Bazotees killed an English officer, and, however severe their punishment may have been, the impression undoubtedly prevailed, especially in England, that we had treated that raid too lightly. And now the mere plunder of a police outpost is daily developing into a conflagration, the limits of which it would not be easy to predict, when we know that the Wahabees boast of being 4,000 strong in their old seats, proclaim the leadership of Feroze Shah, boast the assistance of the Akhoond of Swat, and even give it out that the Cashmere Maharajah is their secret well-wisher. In the last there is probably no truth, but that Chief's agents have been allowed so long to coquet with our enemies that the rumour has all the force of fact with the frontier tribes. To all this the Government of India is alive in a sense in which it was not during the Sitana campaign. The question is no longer, as hitherto, one of an isolated campaign, like any one of the hundred we have been driven to undertake in the course of our pacification of the frontier, but of readiness for a war the remote causes of which may be traced, however indirectly, as far as Samarand and Teheran, Herat and Cabul. Russia, Persia and the Afghan leaders have nothing to do directly with the present state of the frontier, but it is not so that the tribes reason or the fanatics give out. Already has blood been spilt in actual warfare. On the morning of the 30th ultimo the plunder of the Agror outpost took place. By the 12th instant Colonel Rothney's Sikhs had driven the enemy out of the valley. Meanwhile a force is concentrating on Huzara so imposing that in its size alone, as on a former occasion, rests the only hope of immediate peace. Major General Wilde, with Colonel Vaughan, C.B., of the 5th Punjab Infantry, and Colonel Bright of H. M. 19th, each at the head of a Brigade, heads a force which will soon exceed that led by General Chamberlain into the Umbeyla Pass five years ago. The state of the frontier will best be imagined from the description of a correspondent who is on the spot:—

"The attack made by the independent tribes of the Black Mountain upon our police station in the Agror valley was under the guidance no doubt of the worthy Khan and Jageerdar who is just now (8th August) on his way to Rawulpindee under safe escort. The 1,000 or 500 assailants, strange to say, met with a warm reception from the 25 policemen who occupied the thannah. Our loss was chiefly in horses, the thannah having been completely cleared out. Three or four policemen were badly wounded. But the attacking party must have lost a dozen men in killed and wounded. The 5th Ghoorka Regiment, 400 strong, commanded by Colonel Rothney, and Hughes's Mountain Train left Abbottabad the next day. Since then they have been reinforced by 200 men of the 2nd Punjab Infantry under Tyndall, who marched the 37 miles in 16½ hours, perhaps as quick a march as you have ever recorded. The Deputy Commissioner, Captain Ommaney, accompanied the Ghoorkas, and the next day was followed by the Commissioner, Major Pollock. Careful enquiries and a ride round the valley soon satisfied both that a stiff business was before us, and since then the Commissioner and General Wilde, Commanding the Frontier Force, have been engaged day and night in rapidly carrying out such a disposition of their small forces as seemed most advisable and in communicating with the local Government at Murree. Most fortunate are we in having at command the calm judgment and great frontier experience of both of these officers, than whom no safer pilots can be found. The little force under Rothney now stands at bay, having entrenched itself in the open, close under the dismantled thannah. It is sincerely to be hoped that the arrival of the other wing of the 22nd P. I. will enable him to keep up his communication with the rear; for between us and them there is a low range of hills and a very considerable pass, which the force, as it now stands, is quite incapable of holding or protecting. Meanwhile the Agror valley has risen and joined the enemy, to whom many of our levies, Swattee and Agroree, are now deserting. And so the poison spreads. If our politicals can confine it to Agror and the borders beyond, we shall be fortunate. So insane are the Agrorees that they have vacated and fired all their villages along the border and roused the little camp that represents in forced inaction, but self-reliance, British authority in North-West Huzarah. Within a mile of the 600 men are blazing villages, flags flying and drums beating night and day. Insulting messages are sent to blue-eyed Kafirs who wait the word from him to whom our honour is entrusted. A more unprovoked and pettier quarrel we have never had, nor one that demands so sharp and unsparing a punishment. This necessary delay will do no harm, though every hour will increase the numbers and confidence of the short-sighted foe. Already the war-cry has been taken up Trans-Indus, and Huzunzais and Chiggunzais are coming to join their brethren of the Black Mountain, bringing with them, we hear and sincerely trust, the mercenary swords of Mulka fanatics. Let them come! So sure as they cross the Indus whilst at its present height shall we, if our force is large enough to give a column for the banks of that river where it washes the feet of the Black Mountain, cut off their retreat, catch them in an angle where no help can reach them save from the north, and make such an example of them as may be felt along the ever watching and uncertain border of the Peshawur Valley. I believe that your prophetic voice has given no ambiguous sound, and that the crags of the Black Mountain *will* within a month re-echo for the first and perhaps the last time to the roll of the Snider! Woe to the mountain swordsmen if, as in 1852, they top their breast-works and come down with bared arms and fearless hearts on the advance of the invaders of their sanctuary so armed. Hodson may not be leading his guides nor Charles Brownlow his Sikhs to the admiration of the Hero of Magdala, *as then*. But we shall be treading ground that we have trod before, whose every defile has been chronicled. And, if I mistake not, none but the enemy will have cause to regret the great improvements in our arms and the enlarged experience of our leaders."

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY IN MADRAS.

WE take the following from a report furnished in October last, by the Madras Committee on European Vagrancy, to the Government of Madras:—

The Committee are satisfied that the number of destitute Europeans who live by begging and following a vagrant life, both in Madras and in the Provinces, has increased of late years, so much that it now forms matter of general complaint.

The Committee assume that the prevalence of European vagrancy is a recognized evil, and proceed to notice the sources to which they trace its existence.

One obvious explanation is furnished by the augmentation of the British Army in India since 1857 to 80,000 men; a force of that strength, in a country where military service is particularly irksome to European soldiers, necessarily contributes largely, by discharges and desertions, to that unemployed class whose position is so precarious in this country.

The Committee have had the advantage of seeing the papers connected with the inquiry on this subject recently concluded in Bombay, and they learn from them that considerable numbers of men from the regiments in Northern India are in the habit of seeking employment on the railways, or with mercantile firms in the Bombay Presidency. These men seem to become restless from losing the restraint of military discipline, and either from this feeling or from misconduct fail to settle themselves in permanent employment. Probably the vagrant classes in Bombay are largely recruited from this source. In Madras, however, the Committee do not trace any such preponderance, nor do vagrants in this Presidency appear in the character of dismissed servants of the Irrigation Company or of the Railway establishments: the extracts of letters from the Managers of these Companies, given in the appendix, show that such is not the case.

Discharged seamen are frequently met with travelling on foot through the maritime provinces of this Presidency on their way from Calcutta to Madras or Bombay, or *vice versa*; they support themselves entirely by begging at the stations through which they pass. When, however, they reach Madras, the excellent establishment known as the Biden Home secures to men of this class shelter and temporary support, and it does not appear to the Committee that the case of men who are *bona fide* distressed seamen, and may be shipped for England under the Merchant Seamen's Act, requires any special treatment.

Men who cannot make out their claim to the character of seamen, military deserters, and others have recourse to begging, and in common with a class which has still to be described make up the bulk of the vagrants who infest Madras. The class here alluded to are men from the Australian Colonies; in most cases, it is believed, time-expired convicts. These men ship for Madras and Calcutta in charge of horses, and under circumstances which put it out of their power to return as they came. It would seem that men of the class are possessed with a natural desire to escape from the disadvantage of their antecedents, and that, in order to get out of the colony where they are known as convicts they undertake at nominal wages (perhaps a shilling a month) to take charge of horses, and thus get a passage to this country, where they land, ignorant of everything connected with it, and wholly without means of support. The ships from Australia which discharge here do not usually return thither but take up freight for England or America or elsewhere, so that return by the same vessel is impossible. The Committee have learnt from Messrs. Waller and Co., that from fifty-five to sixty (besides some men recently landed from the ship *Mercia* now in the roads) have been put ashore in Madras during the last two years under the circumstances above described. Such men hang about the stables for awhile, and when their scanty means are exhausted enter on a career of vagrancy, like the deserter, military or marine, and others.

Thrown thus upon society for support, these unfortunates, from the frequency and manner of their importunities, have come to be regarded as a social nuisance, and are often peremptorily repulsed. The demoralizing effect of mendicancy, the climate, the want of food and shelter, hopelessness, and the ease with which liquor may be had, conduct inevitably to drunkenness, and it is not surprising that many die miserably in the hospitals from its effect as stated by the Commissioner of Police.

Unhappily, the town of Madras can offer to this class neither shelter nor employment in any of its institutions, except the Penitentiary, and it is not surprising that the vagrant should deliberately seek to qualify for a prison by some breach of the law. Men have even been known to ask to be sent to prison.

The Biden Home is open exclusively to sailors, and the Friend-in-Need Society, meeting with but partial support from the Madras public, is barely able to cope with the pauperism of the city. Owing to this want of suitable charities, not vagrants only but men of respectable antecedents, who fail in their endeavours to obtain work, are reduced, on failure of their last resources, to depend on the sympathy of any who will interest themselves in their condition, and soon become absolutely homeless.

In Bombay there exists an admirable institution for the reception of homeless Europeans. It is called the Strangers' Home, and was instituted, and has hitherto been maintained, by private liberality. Mr. C. J. Readymoney has subscribed Rs. 50,000 to build an improved house for this institution, and the Committee on Pauperism in Bombay recommend that a yearly grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000 should be sanctioned out of the public funds. Such an institution is an urgent want in Madras. About ninety persons of the vagrant class were recently collected by the Commissioner of Police at the Strangers' Home in Bombay, and were thence deported at a cost to that Government of Rs. 3,000.

Under the circumstances above described, the Committee are unanimously and decidedly of opinion that the relief and charge of European vagrants in this Presidency, their ultimate disposal by deportation, and the protection of the community of Madras from the system under which paupers and convicts from Australia are now landed here, must be provided for by legislative enactment, which shall impose on the Government the discharge of all these duties.

THE MORTALITY OF CAMPAIGNS.

(*Delhi Gazette.*)

IN years gone by the British public avoided all enquiry into the medical history of a war. And this originated from a conviction that the evils attendant on war were inexorable. "Such is the fortune of war," was a sufficient excuse for the most enormous mortality, either from the bullets of the enemy, or from the more insidious but not less dangerous epidemic influences always present, where large numbers of human beings are congregated. It was not indeed until the Crimean campaign, that the possibility of preventing certain epidemic maladies, was thoroughly believed. Medical men, as Robert Jackson, and Baron Larry, William Furgusson, and Sir G. Ballingall, had half a century before called attention to the loss of life which occurred among armies in the field from other causes than actual battle, but their cautions were unheeded, their published works lay neglected, and military officers, and Government also, were content to accept as the inevitable necessary, a larger death ratio from disease in a week than resulted in the battles of a year! Thanks to the Crimean war however, all this is now changed. During the first part of the period our troops were there opposed to the Russians, regiments were more than decimated by preventible maladies. But the evidence of what sanitation had effected in civil life, was patent to the British public. Since the Peninsula campaigns, the tax-payers had learned that enormous mortality was generally traceable to neglect. Hence the accord with which the nation insisted on everything being done which could be done for its army in the Crimea. And hence the spectacle of this army, before the capture of Sebastapol, presenting a health bill scarcely imferior to that of battalions serving in the United Kingdom. Again, during the China war, which immediately followed, the sanitary condition of the army was regarded as second only to the security of victory. The health of the troops in China, although passing rapidly from the temperature of a torrid to that of an arctic zone, was more favourable than had ever happened in similar operations. Owing to the great care evinced during this campaign, cholera never obtained a permanent lodgment in the force. The marches under a tropical sun were so conducted that none died of sun-stroke; while men stood sentry at Pekin when the wind blew from the snowy range at four degrees below freezing point and none were frost-bitten. During the Indian mutiny campaigns, the mortality, as compared with other seasons of Indian warfare, was extremely small; and this at a period when sanitation can scarcely be said to have been commenced in India. More recently the Abyssinian business has again demonstrated that with forethought and care, it is quite possible to conduct the most arduous military operations without that enormous death ratio from disease so long regarded as inevitable. Now all this is both very pleasant and very profitable. Pleasing to know that those who now fight their countries battles, are not necessitated to incur ten chances of death from disease, to every one they run in battle. Profitable from the saving of life, and trained soldiers which results; every one of whom has a pecuniary value far above the money now spent for his preservation. But we very much doubt, if the classes to whom most is owing, on account of lessened mortality during war, have received either the solid advantages, or even the bare thanks their merit has deserved. We allude to the medical officers of the army: a body of public servants whom the lamented Outram asserted, had not been accorded the liberal treatment they deserved. We have an instance of this in the recent vote of thanks passed by Parliament to the army of Abyssinia. Both unjustly and ungenerously, all reference to the services, of the army medical officers concerned was omitted. We scarcely need say, however, that we entirely exonerate Sir Robert Napier, or rather as we should now say, Baron Napier of Magdala, H. E. was not indeed slow to mention the services of the medical officers in his despatches.

Writing of course without authoritative information regarding the cause of the omission in the vote of thanks, we can only refer it to the influence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, whose antipathy to the whole medical department is matter of notoriety. We may be wrong; but we know this impression obtains at home. And as a recent communication published by the *Daily News* shows, much dissatisfaction exists at the department being, as we cannot but believe, purposely ignored. The *Medical Times* in a recent number, commenting on the omission of all thanks to the medical staff, remarks,—"We had begun to believe things were mending in the army, and that old sources of discontent were passing away, and that in process of time the army would again recruit the ranks of its medical department, from the first class schools. But so long as we find that no labours, however successful, will insure a word of gratitude or recognition, the authorities may be sure that highly educated gentlemen will think twice before entering it." It is the fashion to kick away the ladder by which we raise ourselves; and the military authorities are always inclined to spurn the means by which the strong arm is maintained, strong for the hour of need and battle. We cannot, however, permit this without remonstrance. As already remarked, the Army Medical Staff as a body deserves better treatment than is generally accorded to it.

FASHIONABLE CALLS.

(*Pioneer.*)

WHEN we compare the social customs of India with those of England, none appear so diametrically opposed as the rules which relate to calling. Desultroy raids against the Indian custom have been made every year for some time past. Since the Mutiny the list of annual English importations has greatly increased, and still goes on increasing. The opposition to the Indian custom has, therefore, naturally increased in proportion. *Vires acquirit eundo*; but with little or no effect however, for the new arrivals become rapidly dispersed throughout the length and breadth of the land. The social crusade thus loses the strength of combined numbers, and the result of each year's attack is hardly a greater or more lasting success than that of its predecessor. A custom which has remained in force for so long a period, notwithstanding the constantly increasing opposition to it, must be either intrinsically good, or else well adapted to the requirements of the society where it exists. Let us analyse the matter. There can be little doubt that the present custom arose in former days banished, if not for life, at least for very many consecutive years, from their native land. The journey home was too tedious to be undertaken as a mere pleasure-trip, as is now frequently the case. It was, moreover, performed but very rarely for furlough purposes. The old East Indiamen on their homeward trips conveyed at least eighty per cent of retiring Nabobs and invalids. But if we turn to the passenger list of any homeward-bound P. and O. steamer, we shall find that eighty percent of its human freight are furlough-men, pleasure-seekers, ordinary leave-takers, men who intend to return after their fling in England. The India of the present is not the penal colony of olden times. In those good old days a new arrival was indeed an outcast, with no hotel to go to on first landing. To obtain shelter, if for no other reason, he was forced to seek the abode of the stranger, and hearty was the reception and the hospitality he met with. Alas! that that good old Indian hospitality is now only an historical proverb. Very little of it is left. The conditions of modern India society do not require it to the same extent as in days of yore. With England so accessible, with the extension of the Railway system, and the progress of civilization generally, hospitality has faded before the necessity of keeping as full as possible the purse to pay the passage. Then again India is not now the money-making place it was. The days of the Nabob are over. The conditions, therefore, under which the present Indian custom of calling was introduced have all changed. Why then, say its opponents, should not the custom itself be abolished? Doubtless in small stations

"YE FIERCE DEMOCRACIE."

(New York Herald, July 15.)

"Ye fierce Democracie" has mounted its high horse again. In the saddle, spurs on, body slightly bent forward, it plunges its gaffs rowel-deep at the word "Go!" and yells out, "Clear the way thar! We're coming like chain-lightning on the back of an open-mouthed alligator after the Radicals. Now for the times before '60! Whoo-oo-oop!"

The Democratic National Convention of 1868 having been broken up and done for, the shattered particles of the late Confederacy are gathering themselves together and making the firmament resound with their joyous exclamations. Preston, Hampton, Vance, Perry, Yerger, Forrest, Vallandigham, and the rest, are particularly exultant. Defeated by the voice of the people at the ballot-boxes in 1860 by the election of Lincoln, crushed in the field by the cartridge-boxes of Grant from 1860 to 1864, saved from premature galvanisation in the latter year by the repugnance of the people to adopt the maxim of the Democratic platform that the "war was a failure," the "fierce Democracie" now consider themselves as having gone through the necessary process of purification, the required purgatory of political clarification, to enable them to atone for their past errors and demand consideration for the future. Eight years out in the barren highway, barred from the rich clover-fields of the public Treasury, they have had their appetites whetted, had time to observe their tattered raiment—which President Johnson promised to bushel up, but did not—and they are now ready to renounce their former heresies, provided they be allowed to gather once more like penitent children around Old Uncle Samuel's corn-crib. They think with the Northern Copperheads they can run in under the banner of Seymour, with Frank Blair attached, tied like a firecracker to the tail of a kite, and revive the splendours of their eight years' reign, from 1852, under poor Pierce, to the close of 1860, under the poorer and lamented Buchanan. They are all no doubt very hungry, very thirsty, very contrite. But they must remember that they must forget; they must cover the past with the mantle of oblivion; they must take the situation as it is; they must acknowledge the progress the republic has made during the past eight years; they must understand that whatever advances it now makes in the way of liberalism in regard to universal suffrage, in regard to general amnesty, which are worthy of being adopted by the most enlightened nations of the world—in regard to the condition of human freedom generally—all must be received as the accepted ideas of the time. In these days progress and liberalism go hand in hand, by the aid of the electric telegraph, throughout the world. A shock here is felt in Europe; a shock in Europe is felt instantaneously in America. The metropolis of the New World speaks to the centres of republican liberty in Europe and all over the earth, every hour in the day; and responses are duly received from England, Russia, France, Germany, Spain, all the Powers of the Continent, as well from the Empire of the Crescent and from the furthest East, until it clasps hands with our own glorious, gold-emblazoned West. These are a few of the fruits of the past eight years' progress of our country, and the nullifiers of the South, with their Democratic sympathizers in the North, will be sunk for ever out of sight if they attempt to ignore them or pass them for a moment aside. If they do, the fate that befell the Bourbons of France will befall them; for they will find in General Grant a Napoleon who adapts himself to the progress of the age and both hears and respects public opinion.

Meanwhile let us see what the "fierce Democracie" futher propose to do. There is no telling what may yet turn up. Everything depends upon circumstances.

MAJOR CHESNEY'S "INDIAN POLITY."*

(Spectator.)

The Constitution of India, which looks so simple to those who fancy that the Viceroy gives orders and that other people obey them, is really a most complicated and delicate affair, almost as complicated and delicate as that of the United States, and as deserving of careful study. All the problems which arise under despotic governments, under federal governments, and under colonial governments, are there presented on a vast scale, and under circumstances of the most urgent kind, so urgent that no difficulty can long be left unsolved for fear of a catastrophe, and that Indian politicians become almost fanatic in their advocacy or denunciation of particular panaceas. Major Chesney, financier to the Public Works Department, has undertaken to describe this Constitution, and suggest what, in his judgment would be improvements, and though hampered by the vastness of his subject and the masses of his material, he has performed his work singularly well. The purely English reader, for example, who studies his pages will for the first time comprehend the main peculiarity of the Empire, the unique form of federalism through which it is administered. The Central Government, which Englishmen alone perceive, is in theory absolute, being competent on an emergency to issue any order or pass any law, but in reality it is only the Federal head of a number of States, each of which has its own government, its own services, its own traditions, and, to a considerable extent, its own objects. With rare exceptions, the actual initiative as to Bombay, for example, rests in Bombay, the central authority only controlling, sanctioning, or disallowing demands for money. The administrative work is wholly carried on by the "State" chiefs, whether Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, or Chief Commissioners; and they would be almost independent, but for a provision which, so far as we know, is unique in the world. The Central Government, instead of receiving a quota from each, levies the entire revenue, and assigns them each a quota. The consequence is that while the State Governments are interested in spending, they have no interest in saving; that they are eternally asking but never offering supplies. It is not the interest, say, of Bombay to increase the Imperial Revenue, because if she does, Madras or the Punjab will take the surplus:—

"The provincial government looks only to the wants of its province, and, as these are practically unlimited, the problem constantly set before the central controlling authority is, how most fairly to apply a strictly limited grant in partial satisfaction of demands of quite indefinite extension. Even if the available surplus of the year were supplemented by a loan, the conditions of the case would not be altered. No amount of money that could, in practice, be made available, would ever suffice to satisfy the claims preferred to share it. It can hardly be otherwise than that the relative importance of these claims should sometimes be estimated rather by the importunity of the different applicants than by their intrinsic weight; and thus it will be apparent that, while each government has but little direct interest in the amount of its contributions to the general purse, it not only has a keen interest in maintaining the most liberal rate of expenditure possible, but that the amount it gets to spend will depend in great measure on the persistence it displays in knocking at the door of the imperial treasury. Each government feels that moderation in asking will not produce a surplus, but that the money which might have been obtained for its own province will merely go to some less considerate applicant. It also feels assured, on the other hand, that any individual extravagance which the supreme government may be persuaded into allowing will not be recorded against it, but will be merged in the general accounts of the country, for a deficit in which the financial member of the supreme government is alone deemed responsible."

No answer to that terse and lucid statement is, or ever can be, possible; yet so enormous are the difficulties in the way of change, difficulties in theory,—the figure being responsible for the whole debt, the whole dead weight, the whole guarantee system, and the whole military, naval, and home expenditure,—as well as difficulties in practice, that the boldest reformers shrink from assailing it, and Major Chesney himself, with all his experience, puts forward remedies with the caution of a man who knows that the obstacles are real. His third chapter, devoted specially to this point, is nevertheless, the best in the book, and deserves the attentive study of every politician interested in Indian affairs.

This, however, is but one out of twenty-three chapters, in each of which Major Chesney has described, analyzed, and in theory at least improved some branch of the Indian Administration. The great departments, the three ancient services, and above all the new service which, under the name of the Staff Corps, has since 1859 acquired such grand proportions, are all treated in a spirit which, to compare Indian with English things, is that of a Whig reformer anxious to improve and not indisposed to change, but aware of the extreme difficulty of creating anything absolutely new. The Staff Corps, as it is called, has no less than 2,490 officers on its roll, of whom 1,262 are performing military or quasi-military work, that is, organizing, controlling, and leading native troops; 178 are doing military staff work, 182 manage the civil departments of the Army, and 868 are great civil officials administering under one title or another half the provinces of the Empire. All these officers, however strictly civil their work may be, rise in titular military rank by seniority, and are fed by volunteers from the Queen's Army. Major Chesney dislikes this system, as tending to create a class of officers who are soldiers only in name, as embarrassing administrators when in contact with the army, and as filling England with so-called Colonels and Generals who have never commanded a company. He would, therefore, in future strike every officer entering the Staff Corps off the rolls, and treat him entirely as a civilian:—

"Nor is the reform that seems to be needed at all difficult or complicated. As regards the present class of officers in civil employ, indeed, to recast the system again would involve difficulties that it might be well to avoid. But in the case of future applicants for civil employ, a simple and sufficient plan would appear to consist in their removal altogether from the army, and transfer to the civil service of Government. And if the offer of such a transfer were made to the present members of that corps, it seems probable that the change would be gladly accepted by the majority, provided, of course, that the conditions of pensions and leave were made not less liberal than those they are now entitled to. The greater independence conferred by the position of a civilian would be with many a sufficient attraction."

Major Chesney evidently attributes great importance to this idea, but we doubt very much the expediency of the change. All Indian work has in it something of a military tone, and the military titles, besides giving great precision to relative rank, tend to keep up a tone of honour of courage, and of strict subordination which will compensate for some inconveniences and some grotesque queries, such as the captain who has achieved a province giving orders to a colonel who has only reached a commissionership. If the Staff Corps is abolished it will be necessary also to abolish the Civil Service and Uncovenanted Service, and throw all into one vast body, which will then require a discipline decidedly stricter than that which prevails in the Civil Service at home.

Many of Major Chesney's chapters are devoted to the Army, or rather Armies, of India; but they are less interesting to the politician than those on civil government, the federal system, finance, and administrative organization. His general plan with regard to the native armies is to make them as provincial as possible, to break all links tending to homogeneity, and to encamp each army among the people from whom it was raised. Each army would then, in the event of mutiny, be a separate entity, inclined to go its own way and act on its own traditions. He quotes on this head a passage from the report of 1858, drawn up by Sir John Lawrence, Sir Neville Chamberlain, and Sir Herbert Edwardes, which contains the pith of his whole argument:

"To preserve that distinctiveness, which is so valuable, and which, while it lasts, makes the Mahomedan of one country despise, fear, or dislike the Mahomedan of another corps should in future be provincial, and adhere to the geographical limits within which differences and rivalries are strongly marked. Let all races, Hindoo or Mahomedan, of one province be enlisted in one regiment, and no others; and having thus created distinctive regiments, let us keep them so against the hour of need, by confining the circle of their ordinary service to the limits of their own province, and only marching them on emergency into other parts of the empire, with which they will then be found to have little sympathy."

The only objection to that argument that we know of is, that should any provincial army so organized ever mutiny, the people with whom it is connected would revolt also, and we should have a kingdom to conquer as well as a *corps d'armee* to destroy. That did not prove to be light work in Oude, nor is it yet quite clear that the element of cohesion throughout India supplied by the existence and universal distribution of the Mohamedan population, with its common faith, common political idea, and habit of pilgrimage, would not baffle any such attempt, which, on any ground except the one relied on, is certainly to be deprecated. We are very unwilling, too, to resign the hope that we may ultimately gain some one native race in India, gain it till it is as loyal as the British, in which event the Empire might last in full security for ages.

We cannot, of course, affect to review all the chapters of a book each of which would require a separate article, and must therefore content ourselves with indicating the vast variety of subjects on which Major Chesney has increased the sum of English knowledge, and offered what are usually valuable suggestions. Of all his chapters, the weakest is that on currency, in which the author advocates what would in practice be a double standard, that is, wishes to make it impossible for any debtor to know what he owes, or any creditor to ascertain how much he ought to receive. Currency seems to be becoming a mania in India, every Indian talks and writes about it, and we are bound to add, almost every Indian, Major Chesney not excepted, talks and writes great nonsense. Gold can be introduced as the sole standard, and it can be introduced as a commodity of fluctuating value, and it can be introduced as a bank-note, with the obligation of conversion into silver at a fixed rate, but except those three alternatives there is no other which does not involve the legalization of swindling.

* *Indian Polity.* By Major Chesney. London: Longmans

THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

(Army & Navy Gazette.)

"To an able man who is also rich," said the "Pall Mall Gazette" recently, "the purchase system is convenient." To the incapable man who is also rich we presume it is convenient too. But the remark is simply as relevant as to say that, to an able man who is also a rich one, and who can get no opportunity of indulging in a shower bath, a passing waterspout is convenient. It is remarkable how little the principal speakers in military debate seemed to know of the real nature of the matters in controversy. Lord Clyde was wont to quote his lucky control of the sum which enabled him to purchase his majority as a most remarkable instance of the way in which purchase will enable a man who is able and who is not rich to get a step towards a commanding position. But Lord Clyde, a determined opponent of purchase had suffered much from rich men who were not as able, or if able, were richer than he was, going over his head, and he did not appreciate the view of the case which some moderate friends of the system urge with fair success.

The military reformers are generally professors of vagueness. Some have pet theories as to the inutility and innate wickedness of Horse-Guardism; others are impressed with the gravity of the great original sin of purchase; some inveigh against the dual government; others would be quite happy if they could only get the middle class to officer the Army, instead of such aristocrats as Smiths, Browns, Joneses, Robinsons, and the rest of the upper one thousand. But get them one and all to a grand conference, and the result is a free fight in which nobody wins and everybody is hit. The great object of some military reformers is to cut their own throats. The pigs want to swim a very broad river, and their fore feet are sharper than their wits. "Destroy the Horse Guards," they say, "and give us Parliamentary government for the Army, and then there will be the millenium." But in destroying the Horse Guards is nothing else involved in ruin? If the prerogatives of the Sovereign be taken away, is there any corresponding benefit to the militant servant of the State? Now it must be said, as plain speaking is the order of the day, that whenever the British Army has failed—and it has failed—the *officers* have not been to blame. The froth has worked when the scum has shirked its work. The system of purchase has existed since England has had a regular Army. It has had much evil to answer for, we are told, and it has smothered inglorious Cromwells, Marlboroughs, and Wellingtons wholesale. It is we admit, no more to be defended on abstract grounds than the British Constitution itself, but all the glories of the British Army have been achieved under that system, and we are not quite so sure there is an equally glorious career for the democratic Army to come hereafter. We do not fear, as the "Times" does, that "it will be too terrible." Whether it be or not, there is no use in vilipending what we have turned to such good account. The amount of ignorance displayed by the prattlers on Army reform is only not astounding because it is so common. The ideal to which they would approach is apparently the most purely aristocratic Army in the world—that of Prussia—where it is not possible for a man to rise from the ranks beyond a certain position unless he be a noble. The only French Army which ever beat an English Army in fair fight was purely aristocratic. Our own Army, at the present day, is as bourgeois, indeed, as most. Who are our field-marshals? Run down the list of our generals—scrutinise the names of our colonels, and then look round and discover, if you can, where men with moderate sums of money can obtain such high social position *quocunque nomine gaudent* as in our Army. What we fear is the plutocracy, not the aristocracy. Mind we are not upholding purchase. We maintain that there is no pretence for saying it has given our Army an aristocratic character—we assert that it has, on the contrary, afforded to the shopkeepers who have made money, to the professional classes, and to the traders, the best and cheapest mode of giving to the sons of their houses a good social position.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. signifies the date when vessels commenced loading.)

FOR LONDON.

969 Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co. [c.l. July 23

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2153 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. [c.l. July 4
1155 Bedfordshire, Dick—Steinbach & Co. [c.l. July 8
1435 Berenice, Mullins—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1073 City of Agra—Coupland & Co.
1258 Cowasjee Jehangeer, Greig—Ritchie, Steuart Co.
1212 David Malcolmson—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Aug. 19
954 Defiance, Langlois—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [c.l. July 29
1185 Foundling, Varian—Bates & Co.
1057 Lord Palmerston, Fernie—M. Nesserwanjee. [c.l. July 21
1081 Rothley, Charley—Volkart Brothers. [c.l. July 22
895 Spray of the Ocean, Slaughter—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. July 18
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co. [c.l. Aug. 6

3517 The Queen (s), Grogan—Lawrence & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1306 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1398 Benares, Noyes—Captain. [c.l. June 26
1218 Howden, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
1041 Indomitable, Dibbs—H. M. Sedick. [c.l. Aug. 12
Mauritius (s).
474 Pehlwan, Tarn—B. H. Cama.
1200 Scotia (s), Hamlin—B. I. S. N. Co.
999 Sophia Joakim—W. Nicol and Co.
1409 Tynemouth (s), Kennedy.

FOR MADRAS.

543 Canata. [c.l. Aug. 5

FOR RICE PORTS.

1277 Abrolhos, Cummings—Volkart Brothers.
2739 Denmark, Valentine—Owen and Okell.
1052 Duisburg, Holljes—W. Nicol & Co.
663 George Peabody, Churchill—Hormusjee & Jamsetjee
311 Jane Rowland, Hughes—Captain.
1123 Oliver Cromwell—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1508 Royal Edward, Shaw—Saunders & Co.
1636 Star of Brunswick, Wedge—Volkart Brothers.
1141 Vanda, Laing—W. Nicol & Co.
1222 Waterloo, Osborne—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

385 Ceylon, Leech—D. Merwanjee & Co. [c.l. June 27
2019 China (s), Stewart.
886 Glenloe—B. & A. Hormusjee.
673 Indore (s), Green—C. B. Colah.
520 Shandon (s), Atkin—B. & A. Hormusjee.
878 Thales (s), Roskell—P. & O. Co. [c.l. Aug. 13

FOR RANGOON.

1019 Almira, Grose—W. Nicol & Co.
568 Cardross, McIntosh.
2398 Great Victoria (s), Enright—Lawrence & Co.
1112 Rooria Moreia, Pike—W. Nicol & Co.
1170 Scotland, Knight—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

774 Albuera, Gissing—W. Nicol & Co.
683 Columbine (s)—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1392 Dilharree, Bisset—W. Nicol & Co.
510 Kate Swanton, Nacoda.
1148 White Jacket, Johnson—N. & Sorabjee Dubsahes.

FOR BANGKOK.

502 Alma, Crawford—Finlay, Scott & Co. [c.l. Aug. 13

FOR ZANZIBAR.

Victoria (s), Mahomed.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

1005 Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

826 Atlantic King, Lewis—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1403 Humber, Bell—Bell, Yeats & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1522 Albertine, Stapledon—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1199 Algonquin, Anderson—E. Latham & Co.
1479 Anglo-Indian, Glen—Pelly & Co.
1265 British India, —Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
994 Glenkelvin—W. Nicol & Co.
1102 J. H. Stetson, Stetson.
1363 King of Italy, Meredith—W. Nicol & Co.
1088 L. H. Gilchrist, Watt.
942 Mary Ogden, Byget—Volkart Brothers.
1510 Melmerby, Hughes—Lawrence & Co.
1203 Montana, Cowie—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee Dubashes
1552 Montpelier, Miller.
1114 Nagasaki Lepros—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1424 Napier, Purdy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1346 Prince Charley, Askew—W. Nicol & Co.
1068 Queen of the North, Weaver—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1109 Royal Saxon, Mathews—Lawrence & Co.
1132 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1226 W. M. Reed, Stimson.
1245 Western Empire, Rogers—W. Nicol & Co.
768 Zulliotte, Jones—Owen & Okell.

FOR MAULMEIN.

980 Castle Eden, Bruce—W. Nicol & Co.
980 Futtay Mobarack, Woods—H. S. Cholance. [c.l. Aug. 17
728 Hippogriffe, Bews—Natives.
785 Minnemaha, Calder—W. Nicol & Co.
839 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Eduljee.

FOR MOBILE.

1598 Clasmerden, Thomas—Lyon & Co.

FOR SAIGON.

1287 Moderation, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

297 Elizabeth, Henderson—Gibb.
481 Morning Star—H. M. Seedick. [c.l. July 28
1109 Orwell, Gimblett—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Aug. 18
823 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.
838 St. Bernard, McDermot—R. Eduljee & Co.

FOR ALGOA BAY.

2245 Peruvian (s), Salmon—Lawrence & Co.

FOR JOHORE.

1249 Arundel, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
875 Egeria, Burt—Robinson & Co.
1328 Pearl of India, Osborne—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

768 Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda. [c.l. Aug. 4

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1302 Dilharee, Bisset—W. Nicol & Co.
2035 Red Jacket, Harley—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

663 Beth Shan, Duncan—W. Nicol & Co.
580 Mary Moore, Wood—W. Nicol and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

1355 Krishna (s), Child—B. B. S. S. Co.
965 Salsette (s), Parish—P. & O. Co. [c.l. Aug. 19

FOR KURRACHEE.

394 Kurrachee (s), Lang—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Aug. 19

NOT FIXED.

993 Agra, Macaulay—Captain.
1287 Albion, Avron—Rustonjee Cowasjee & Co.
946 Alice Vennard, Humphreys—V. Brothers.
862 Ambrose, Cannell—Stenhouse & Co.
584 Annie Sharp, Evans—Coupland & Co.
597 Ann Wood, Stevenson—Captain.
1027 Arabia (s), Ballantine—B. I. S. N. Co.
1392 Asia, Parker—Blay & Mackintosh.
564 Athel Raymon, Nacoda—H. M. Sedick.
605 Athenie—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.
930 Atalanta, Benningall—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1578 Atmosphere—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
717 Bacchante, McLeod—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1603 Behar (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.
1377 Belkamah, Poole—Edward Bates & Co.
594 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy.
545 Bosworth, Nicholas—The Dubash.
1151 British Crown, McDonald—Macdonald, Tweedie & Co.
1457 British Lion, Thurston—W. Nicol & Co.
1261 British Monarch, Rees—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1179 Burnsall, Spyers—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1831 Californian (s), Watson—Ewart, Latham & Co.
730 Caldera, Jordon—W. Nicol & Co.
1403 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
795 Cambay, Smith—Stenhouse & Co.
1206 Corsica, Hawner.
1193 Cumberland, Hunston—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1296 City of Manchester (s), Manning.
1255 City of Richmond, Starkie—W. Nicol & Co.
963 Clarendon, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.
579 Colonist, Gibson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
708 Damio, Cassey—P. & O. Co.
2353 Dauvar, Thomas—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
909 Duke of Newcastle, Arey—J. A. Shepherd.
1915 Ellen Bates, Mackenzie—Edward Bates & Co.
1069 Egeria, Burns—W. Nicol & Co.
555 Elizabeth, Buffet—Blackwell & Co.
399 Empress, Robinson—Captain.
1313 Empress, Ellis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1000 Equator, Hockert—Hormusjee and Jamsetjee.
1010 Erie, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co.
1213 Emmita, Shields—Stenhouse & Co.
650 Euphrates (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.
1175 Evelyn, Boag—E. Bates & Co.
993 Evening Star, Harley—Hassumbhoy Thaver & Co
1259 Far West (s)—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.
957 Falkland, Pender—Cowasjee Manuckjee.
488 Fazul Currum, Nacoda—H. M. Seedick.
Franewell, Nacoda.
310 Futtay Sultan, Graig—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
643 Gala, Shaw—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1479 Anglo-Indian, Glen—Pelly & Co.
231 General Outram (s), Hewett—J. A. Shepherd.
165 Golden City, Jones.
734 Hamoody, Nacoda.
930 Himbootam, Hall,—Hajee Mirza Musuuk.
595 Hydaspes, Baker—Elmstone & David & Sons.
1010 India (s), Templeton—B. I. S. N. Company.
349 Jaipur (s), Chatfield—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
499 Jubel Bary, Nacoda.
1012 Kate Gregory, Lorenzen—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
909 Khanjee Alowjee—E. Bates & Co.
886 Koima (s), Simpson—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
572 Krishna, Lemon—G. Lafond.
1175 Lanemaure, Summerson—Stenhouse & Co.
878 Lina, Opdall—Nanchund Vussonjee.
375 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—J. A. Shepherd.
488 Lyra Robert—Scoulan Isaacs.
1183 Madras (s), Carling—P. & O. Co.
1139 Marathon, Dingall—W. Nicol & Co.
964 Mary Ann, Nacoda.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Woodmass—Edward Bates & Co.
694 Mayaram Dayaram, Profumo.
564 Monsieen Khodabaux.
689 Mountain Laurel, Fisher—W. Nicol & Co.
285 Morning Star, Gardiner—L. A. & A. Co.
1268 Mackee, Nacoda—G. Lafond.
548 Mula (s), Child.
716 Nada (s), Colliver—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1268 Nelson, Lee—W. Nicol & Co.
701 New Orleans, Parman—Remington & Co.
549 Nicholas Curvin, Lestock, H. Esmail Hubib.
383 Northern Queen, Keenan—Finlay Clerk & Co.
950 Octavia, Brisbow—W. Nicol & Co.
641 Pride of the Ganges—W. Nicol & Co.
838 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
1040 Punjaub (s), Rose—W. Nicol & Co.
670 Queen Victoria, Hughes—Finlay, Scott & Co.
993 Queensland, Montgomery—H. M. Seedick.
899 Rohomany, H. Jones.
670 Royal Albert, Davies—Coupland & Co.
654 Sakura (s) Beasley—W. Nicol & Co.
1232 Safiara (s), Bates—W. Nicol & Co.
911 Scotia (s), Hamlin—B. I. S. N. Co.
694 Sierra Nevada, Woodfest—Stenhouse & Co.
853 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson—J. A. Shepherd.
457 Sir John Lawrence (s)—J. A. Shepherd.
935 Star of the North, Wyatt—J. C. Bushby & Co.
935 Star of the North, Rowie—The Captain.
884 Stebonheath, London Asiatic & A. Co.
1124 Sultan (s), Beazley.
695 Sunbeam, Jordan—D. Merwanjee & Co.
421 Suez, Kulback—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
662 Sylvia, Randall.
1099 T. E. Lunon, Rainey—N. & Sorabjee Dubashes.
393 Teazer, Grant—H. M. Sedick.
1205 Thorndean, Jopp—Remington & Co.
892 Thomas Bell, Chandler—Stenhouse & Co.
1269 Tiomikoya, Rice—H. M. Sedick.
435 Tilly (s), Platts.
991 Timour, Spooner—Cornforth & Co.
1013 Tirrell, Morgan—N. & Sorabjee Dubashes.
531 Viscount Canning (s)—B. H. Cama.
584 Volunteer, Ralphi—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1804 West Indian (s), Miller—Lawrence & Co.
702 Wideawake, Nacoda.
1034 Wilberforce, Budelman—P. & O. Co.
1402 Yorick, Dixon—H. B. Touche & Co.
1145 Zenobia, Hutchins—L. A. & A. Company.
1094 Zuleika, Stephens—Lyon & Co.

H. M.'s INDIAN TROOP SHIPS.

Argus.
4173 Euphrates, Dunn.
Lord Elphinstone, (s), Stretton.
4173 Malabar, Rich.
Tilly (s).

H. M.'s BOMBAY MARINE.

654 Earl Canning—Tolputt.
1060 Dalhousie (s), Crocker.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance, Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, 26, Victoria.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,160,000.
BEING CALLED UP £900,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HADOASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—Established in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers.—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGES.

6 months' sight on ...at 1s. 11 1/32d. per Rupee.
4 do. do. ...at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
3 do. do. ...at 1s. 11d. "
2 do. do. ...at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
On demand do. do. ...at 1s. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ...at 1s. 10 3/4d. "
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 10d. "
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50
Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 23rd July 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....	BOMBAY.....
MADRAS.....	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE.....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the current rates:—
No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £20 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4 do.
Do. 12 do. 5 do.
Do. 24 do. 6 do.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 24th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ma' sight above £50 1s. 11d. per Rupee
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 10 7/8d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d. "
On demand ..... 1s. 11 5/8d. "
On Scotland do. ...
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 10 9/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.. .. .. .. 6 per cent.
6 do. .. .. .. 5 "
3 do. .. .. .. 3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charges on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to he Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 14th August 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1868-9.

Thomas Alexander Mitchell, Esq., M. P., Chairman.
John Allan, Esq. | Thomas Lancaster, Esq.
James Fraser, Esq. | Wm. Macnaughtan, Esq.
John Jones, Esq. | Joseph R. Morrison, Esq.
Manager.—G. U. Adam, Esq. *Secretary.*—J. C. Stewart, Esq.
Bank of England.
London Bankers. The City Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay. Rangoon. Hongkong.
Calcutta. Singapore. Shanghai.
Akyab. Batavia. Bankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz. —
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 1/32d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 1s. 11d. "
3 do. ... ... at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
2 do. ... ... at 1s. 10 7/8d. "
1 do. ... ... at 1s. 10 13/16d. "
On Demand (Head